

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

PLANTERS?



(LATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

HAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS, as their table will always be supplied with the best market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 29, 1841. 6m

ROWAN HOTEL



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel), situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

His Table and Bar will be supplied with the best market and surrounding country affords. His Stables spacious and commodious, supplied with good and provender, attended by attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JAMES L. COWAN. Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. 11

PIEDMONT HOUSE.



THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. The TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial. ANDREW CALDWELL. Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Shaver & Haden, has remaining on hand 2 fine Barouches, 3 Carryalls, 1 Baggy, 1 Sulky, 2 close Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; also a number of second hand Barouches, Carriages and Gigs, all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good bond.

He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise. JOHN L. SHAYER. Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841. 13

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—



Open & Close Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Gigs, Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and also, in their employ first rate workmen. The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to. N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice. DANIEL SHAYER, D. F. HADEN. Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. 14

Docts. Killian & Powe,



HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building. Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841. 15

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street, one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian." July 3, 1840. 16

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAPOLEON AT MOSCOW.

It was on the 14th of September, 1812, at two in the afternoon, that the French army discovered the holy city from the heights of Mount Salvator. As had been the case fifteen years before at the aspect of the Pyramids, one hundred and twenty thousand men immediately clapped their hands, shouting, "Moscow! Moscow!" After a long navigation in that sea of steppes, land was at length descried. On beholding the city with the golden cupolas, all was forgotten, even the terrible and bloody battle of La Moskowa, which had so denuded the army as much as it had been a defeat. After touching with one hand the Indian Ocean, France thought she was about to extend the other to the Polar seas. Nothing had arrested her progress, neither the desert of sands nor the desert of snow. She was really the Queen of the world, she who had herself successfully crowned in every capital.

The shouts of the whole army, which broke up its ranks in eager impatience, brought up Napoleon himself. His feeling was an unexpressed joy, that brightened his brow. As all the rest, he exclaimed "Moscow! Moscow!" standing erect in his stirrups; but the shadow of a cloud was immediately sent to pass over his forehead as he resumed his saddle and uttered the words, "Je suis content."

The army halted, for Napoleon, keeping his eyes eagerly fixed upon the town, expected that from one of its gates some deputation of long bearded noblemen and young girls with bouquets would come forth, bearing the keys of the holy city upon a silver plate. Everything, however, remained silent and solitary, as if the city were asleep; no smoke arose from the chimneys. Large flocks of crows hovered round the Kremlin, and alighted upon some dome, the gold of which disappeared as beneath a black sheet.

On the other side of Moscow we thought we discovered an army in motion, as if leaving by the once more that unassailable enemy who had slipped through our hands from the Niemen to that Moskowa, and who was plunging into the east.

At that moment, as if the French army, eagle-like, had spread out its two wings, Eugene Beauchamp and Poniatowski extended to the right beyond the city, while Murat, whose movements Napoleon watched with increasing anxiety, reached the extremity of the suburbs without any deputation preventing itself.

The Marshals then gathered about him, deriving their anxiety from his anxiety. Napoleon, beholding his clouded brows and wistful looks, guessed that his thoughts were the thoughts of all. "Patience, patience," said he; "these people are so savage that they, perhaps, do not know how to surrender."

In the meantime Murat had penetrated into the city; Napoleon, no longer able to resist his impatience, sent Gourgand after him; Gourgand galloped off, entered the city and joined Murat at the moment when one of Milarodowick's officers was declaring to the King of Naples that the Russian General would set fire to the city if his rear-guard were not allowed time enough to retire. Gourgand galloped back and conveyed the news to Napoleon, whose reply was, "Let them go; I want all Moscow, from the richest palace to the humblest hut."

Gourgand went back with the answer to Murat, whom he found amidst a party of Cossacks who were gazing with astonishment at the embroidery of his rich p-donatie and the plumes decking his cap. Murat informed them of the armistice, gave his watch to their leader, his trunks to another, and when he had nothing more to give, borrowed a coach and all rings of the aids-de-camp.

Meanwhile the Russian army, sheltered by this verbal convention, continued to evacuate Moscow. Napoleon stepped at the gate, still expecting that some of its inhabitants would come out to the enchanted town. No living being appeared and every returning officer uttered the strange words, "Moscow is deserted." Yet he could not believe them; he looked on and listened; it was the solitude of the desert—the silence of death. He was at the gates of a city of tombs—it was Pompeii or Neeropolis.

Nevertheless, he still flattered himself that, like Brennus, he would find either the army at the capital, or the Senators magnanimously awaiting his arrival in their curule chairs. To prevent any escaping from Moscow who had not such right, he ordered the city to be surrounded on one side by Prince Eugene, and on the other by Poniatowski; the two armies spread along like a crescent, and enveloped Moscow.

He then ordered the Duke of Dantze and the Young Guard to push on, and penetrate to the heart of the capital. At length, after delaying his own entry, as long as he could, as if he would submit what his own eyes beheld, he determined on passing the Dorogouloff gate, summoned to him his Secretary Interpreter, who was accompanied with Moscow, ordered him to keep close to him, and whilst advancing towards that deep silence which was only interrupted by the noise of his own steps, he put questions to him about all the deserted palaces, monuments, and dwellings he beheld before him. Then, as if afraid to venture into that modern Troies, he stopped, alighted from his horse and took up a temporary abode in a large inn which was abandoned like the rest of the city.

Scarcely had he stationed himself there when his orders succeeded one another as if he had just pitched his tent in a field of battle. He felt the want of combating a multitude and silence to him was more awful than the presence and fracas of an army. The Duke de Treviso (Mortier) was appointed Governor of the province, the Duke de Dantze (Lefebvre) was ordered to occupy the Kremlin, and take charge of the police of that quarter; the King of Naples was to pursue the enemy, not to lose sight of them, to pick up stragglers and send them to Napoleon.

Night came on, and as it came Napoleon grew gloomy. Some carbine reports had been heard in the direction of the Kolouma gate! It was Murat, who, after marching nine hundred leagues, and being present in sixty actions, had crossed the capital of the Czars as he would have come a village, and overtaken the Cossacks on the Wiadimir road. Some Frenchmen were announced who had come to solicit the Emperor's clemency. Napoleon ordered them to be brought in, anxiously questioning them, thinking them in some measure for having come to him with news; but at the first words they uttered he frowned, drew into a passion, and gave them a denial. They related indeed strange things. According to them, Moscow was doomed to destruction; Moscow was condemned by the Russians themselves, by its own sons, to fire. It was impossible, thought he.

At two in the morning the news arrived of a fire having broken out in the Commercial Palace, or the finest quarter of the city. Rostopchin's threat was being realized, yet Napoleon still doubted it; it must be the imprudence of some soldier that had caused the conflagration. With this belief he issued order after order and dispatched messenger after messenger. Daylight came without the flames being extinguished, for a strange circumstance, no where had any engines been found. Napoleon then hastened in person to the scene of his disaster. It was the fault of Mortier—the fault of the Young Guard; all arose from the imprudence of the soldiers. It was then that Mortier turned the attention of Napoleon to a closed house which was kindling by itself as if by magic. Napoleon sighed and slowly ascended, with drooping head, the steps leading to the Kremlin.

He had at length reached that desired object of his enterprise; in front of him stood the ancient residence of the Czars; to his right the church enclosing their tombs, to the left the Senate's Palace; and in the background the lofty steeple of Ivan Wetkoi, whose gilt cross, beforehand destined by him to be substituted for that of the Invalides, commanded all the domes of Moscow.

He entered the palace, and neither its architecture, the vast and splendid apartments which he went through, nor the magnificent view of the Moskowa, with a world of houses, golden domes, silver cupolas, and bronze roofs, could wrest him from his reverie. It was not Moscow that he had in his grasp, but its shadow, spectre, and phantom. Who was it that had killed it?

On a sudden he was told that the fire was extinguished, and he raised his head again. It was another foe vanquished; his fortune was still that of Caesar. Reports succeeded one another. According to them the Kremlin arsenal contained forty thousand English, Austrian, and Russian muskets, a hundred pieces of cannon, a quantity of lances, sabres, armours and trophies captured from the Turkish and Persians. At the German gate 400,000 lbs. of gunpowder, and a larger quantity still of saltpetre, had been found concealed in isolated buildings. The nobility had abandoned their five hundred palaces, but those palaces were open and furnished and would be occupied by the superior officers of the army. Some houses, which had been deemed empty, would be opened; they belonged to the middle classes of society, and they would tame or attract others. Lastly, we had behind us 250,000 men, and might await winter. With spring war would revive, and with war victory would return.

Napoleon felt thus asleep betwixt contending apprehensions and hopes.

At midnight the cry of "Fire!" was again heard. The wind was from the North, and the fire had broken out towards the North. Thus chance seconded the flames. The wind drove them in the direction of the Kremlin, which they approached like a burning stream. Already did the sparks fly to the palace's roof, and fall amidst a park of artillery stationed under its walls, when the wind shifted to the east. The flames changed their direction—they extended, but removed to a distance.

Suddenly a second fire kindled in the east, and advanced like the first, pushed by the wind. No further doubt could be entertained; it was a new scene of destruction adopted by the enemy, and the evidence Napoleon had so long shrunk from began to gnaw his heart.

Fresh columns of smoke and flame soon arose from various parts. The wind being still uncertain, and constantly shifting from north to east the conflagration enveloped the Kremlin from all sides. At every moment torrents flowed from those streams of fire, which spread in their turn. It was no longer a fire, but a sea of flames—an immense tide, ever ascending towards the foot of the Kremlin walls.

All night Napoleon beheld with terror the fiery tempest; there his might expired and his genius was conquered. The sun rose over the furnace, and daylight exhibited the night's disaster. The fire had accomplished its enormous circle, driving the workmen before it, and drawing nearer and nearer to the Kremlin. Reports then succeeded one another and we began to ascertain what were the consequences.

In the night of the 14th the very night of the occupation, a globe of fire had fallen upon Prince Troubetzko's palace, and set fire to it. It was no doubt a signal, for at the very moment the Exchange was on flames, and at two or three places the conflagration made its appearance, kindled by the tarred lances of Russian police soldiers. Howitzers had been concealed in almost all the stores, and the French soldiers, in lighting them to warm themselves, had made them explode, so that the howitzers had killed the men and set fire to the houses. All night had been spent by the men in flying from house to house, and in seeing the house they were in or to one they were entering, spontaneously inflamed without any visible cause. Moscow was evidently doomed to complete destruction.

Napoleon was then compelled to acknowledge

that the fire, simultaneously kindled at a thousand places, was the work of one and the same will, it not of one and the same hand. He wiped his forehead, whence copious perspiration flowed, and, uttering a sigh, exclaimed, "Voilà donc comme ils nous font la guerre! La civilisation de Saint Petersburg nous a trompés, et les Russes modernes sont toujours les anciens scythies!"

He immediately ordered all who should be seized kindling, or stimulating the fire, to be tried and shot; the Old Guard occupying the Kremlin, were to stand to their arms, and every thing was to be kept ready to quit a city which had been sought from so great a distance, and on the occupation of which so much dependence had been placed.

An hour after the Emperor was apprized that his orders had been executed; some twenty incendiaries had been shot. They had avowed that they were to the number of nine hundred, and that before evacuating Moscow, the Governor Rostopchin, had concealed them in cellars, in order that they might set fire to all parts of the city. They had faithfully obeyed his commands. In that hour the flames had made further progress; the Kremlin looked like an island cast into a sea of fire. The atmosphere was loaded with burning vapours; the glass of the Kremlin's windows, which had been closed, cracked and fell to pieces; the air was filled with ashes and dust.

At that moment a last cry was raised of "The Kremlin is on fire!" Napoleon grew pale with anger. Thus even the ancient palace, the old Kremlin, the residence of the Czars, was not sacred to those political Erostrates; at last he who had set fire to it had been seized. It was brought before the Emperor. It was a soldier of the Russian police. Napoleon questioned him, when he repeated what has already been said. Each had his task allotted to him; that entrusted to him and eight of his comrades was to fire the Kremlin. Napoleon drove him out with disgust, and he was shot in the palace court itself.

The Emperor was then earnestly urged to quit the palace where the fire pursued him, but he would resist the evidence he had before him, clinging to his will, and neither refusing nor submitting. He remained deaf, inert and in consternation, when all at once a vague rumor of the Kremlin being undermined circulated about him. At the same moment were heard the cries of the grenadiers calling for him. The news had spread among them; they would have their Emperor, and declared if he came not to them immediately they would themselves fetch him.

Napoleon at length made up his mind. But how was he to get out? So much time had been lost that no outlet was left. The Emperor ordered Gourgand and the Prince de Neuchâtel (Berthier) to ascend the Kremlin towers, and drive to discover a passage. Several ordonnance officers were also ordered to explore the neighborhood of the palace for the same purpose. All eagerly obeyed, the officers rapidly descending all the stairs, and Berthier and Gourgand ascending the terrace. Scarcely were they there when they were obliged to climb to the top of the Kremlin, the wind and rarefaction of the air were such that they could not resist the commotion; it was impossible to see anything but an ocean of flames, without aperture or limits.

They returned and made their dismal report to Napoleon. He then no longer hesitated; at the risk of rushing headlong into the flames, he rapidly descended the north stairs, on the steps of which the Strelitz had been massacred; but on reaching the court no aperture was discovered; the flames blocked all the doors—it was too late. At that moment an officer hastened up out of breath, covered with perspiration, and his hair half burnt; he had found a passage: it was a close postern gate which must open upon the Moskowa. Four sappers rushed to it, and shattered it with their axes. Napoleon advanced between two walls of rocks; his officers, marshals, and guard followed; to retrace his steps would now be impossible, he must go on.

The officer had been mistaken; the postern gate opened not on the river, but into a narrow street which was blazing. Napoleon set the example, and rushed foremost beneath an arcade of fire; all followed, determined to die with him.

There was no more road, no guide, and no stars. They walked at random, amidst the crackling of the flames and falling roofs. All the houses were burning or burnt down, and from the windows and roofs of all that still stood the flames rushed forth in pursuit of the fugitives; beams fell, melted lead flowed in the kennels—every thing was burning; some of the fugitives fell, suffocated from want of air, or crushed under the falling wrecks.

At that moment the soldiers of the 1st corps, who were in search of the Emperor, appeared almost in the middle of the flames; they recognized him whilst ten or twelve surrounded him, as if to defend him against an ordinary foe, the other walked before him, crying, "Par ici! par ici!" Five minutes after Napoleon was in safety, amidst the ruins of a quarter burnt down since the morning. He then dashed between two rows of vehicles. He asked what wagons and caissons they were. The answer was that they belonged to the 1st corps park of artillery, which had been saved. Every vehicle contained thousands of pounds of gunpowder, and firebrands lay between the wheels.

Napoleon ordered the road to Petrozkoï to be taken; it was a royal chateau, situate outside the city, half a league from the St. Petersburg gate, in the centre of Prince Eugene's cantonnements. There were his head quarters to be henceforth established.

Moscow burned two days and two nights more; at length on the morning of the third day, the flames entirely disappeared, and through the smoke, which covered it like a mist, Napoleon could behold the blackened and half-consumed skeleton of the holy city.—Alexandre Dumas.

"I am a well conducted man," as the drunken husband said when he was led home by his wife.

The Tallest Yet.—One of our exchange papers tells of a man who had grown so tall that he had got quite out of the reach of his creditors.

Good resolutions are like soda water—if they stand any length of time before they are acted upon, they lose their strength and become "stale, flat and unprofitable."

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

I have spoken heretofore with some levity of the contrast that exists between the English and French character; but it deserves more serious consideration. They are the two great nations of modern times most diametrically opposed, and most worthy of each other's rivalry; essentially distinct in their characters, excelling in opposite qualities, and reflecting lustre on each other by their very opposition. In nothing is this contrast more strikingly evinced than in their military conduct. For ages have they been contending, and for ages have they crowded each other's history with acts of splendid heroism. Take the Battle of Waterloo, for instance, the last and most memorable trial of their rival prowess. Nothing could surpass the brilliant daring on the one side, and the steadiest enduring on the other. The French cavalry broke like waves on the compact squares of English infantry. They were seen galloping round those serried walls of men, seeking in vain for an entrance; tossing their arms in the air, in the heat of their enthusiasm, and braving the whole front of battle. The British troops, on the other hand, forbidden to move or fire, stood firm and enduring. Their columns were ripped up by cannon; whole rows were swept at a shot; the survivors closed their ranks, and stood firm. In this way many columns stood through the pelting of the iron tempest without firing a shot; without any action to stir their blood, or excite their spirits. Death thinned their ranks, but could not shake their souls.

A beautiful instance of the quick and generous impulses to which the French are prone, is given in the case of a French cavalier, in the hottest of the action, charging furiously upon a British officer, but perceiving in the moment of assault, that his adversary had lost his sword arm, dropping the point of his sabre, and courteously riding on.—Peace be with that generous warrior, whatever were his fate! If he went down in the storm of battle, with the founding fortunes of his chieftain, may the turf of Waterloo grow green above his grave!—and happier far would be the fate of such a spirit, to sink amidst the tempest, unconscious of defeat, than to survive, and mourn over the blighted laurels of his country.

In this way the two armies fought through a long and bloody day. The French with enthusiastic valor, the English with cool, inflexible courage, until Fate, as if to leave the question of superiority still undecided between two such adversaries, brought up the Prussians to decide the fortunes of the field.

It was several years afterward, that I visited the field of Waterloo. The plough-share has been busy with its oblivious labors, and the frequent harvest had nearly obliterated the vestiges of war. Still the blackened ruins of Hougoumont stood, a monumental pile, to mark the existence of this valiant struggle. Its broken walls, pierced by bullets, and shattered by explosions, showed the deadly strife that had taken place within; when Gaul and Britain, hemmed in between narrow walls, hand to hand and foot to foot, fought from garden to chamber, with intense and concentrated rivalry. Columns of smoke turned from this vortex of battle as from a volcano: "it was," said my guide, "like a little hell upon earth." Not far off, two or three broad spots of rank unwholesome green still marked the places where these rival warriors, after their fierce and fatal struggle, slept quietly together in the lap of their common mother earth. Over all the rest of the field, peace had resumed its sway. The thoughtless whistle of the peasant floated on the air, instead of the trumpet's clamor; the team slowly labored up the hill-side, once shaken by the hoofs of rushing squadrons; and wide fields of corn waved peacefully over the soldiers' graves, as summer seas dimple over the place where many a tall ship lies buried.

Legal Pleadings.—They originate more than half the current wit of the day in the Great West. There is a racy freshness, moreover, about the pleadings of that region, that is delightful.—From the Missouri Journal, we have clipped the following anecdote of an eminent legal gentleman of that State. If it be as new to the reader as it is to us, we will guarantee his favorable suffrage. Being once opposed to Mr. —, late member of Congress, he remarked as follows to the jury, upon a point of disagreement between them:—"Here my brother S— and I differ. Now this is very natural. Men seldom see things in the same light, and they may disagree in opinion upon the slightest principles of the law, and that very honestly, while, at the same time, neither can see any earthly reason why they should—and this, as they look at different sides of the subject, and do not view it in all its bearings. Suppose, for illustration, a man should come in here, and boldly assert that my brother S—'s head (here he laid his hand very familiarly upon the large chuckle head of his opponent) is a squash! I on the other hand should maintain, and perhaps with equal influence, that it is a head. Now here would be a difference, undoubtedly an honest difference of opinion. We might argue about it till doomsday and never agree. You often see men arguing upon a subject as empty and trifling as this! But a third person coming in, and looking at the neck and shoulders which support it, would say at once that I had reason on my side; for if it was not a head, it at least occupied the place of one, and stood where a head ought to be." All of this was uttered in the gravest and most solemn manner imaginable, and the effect was irresistibly ludicrous.

An old man, who lived to the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifty years, laid down for himself the following excellent and concise rules to which he adhered, and the result sufficiently evinces their wisdom: "Keep" says he, "your head cool by temperance, your feet warm by exercise, RISE EARLY, go to bed soon, never eat till you are hungry, never drink till nature requires it."

The Bench—the Bar—the Press.—In these three words, says some one, consists the germ of a nation's liberty. If the first is pure and just, the second independent and firm, and the third free and untrammelled, no people can ever be permanently enslaved; but if either the bench or the bar attempt to control the press, they will find their own power sinking to the very centre.

The difference between a rich and poor man is simply this: the former eats when he pleases, and latter when he can get it.

Places and Things in China.—Pekin, the capital of the Chinese empire, is in very nearly the same latitude as Philadelphia. One who should go directly eastward from this city until he had passed some what more than half way round the globe, would arrive at Pekin.

To reach Canton by going directly eastward or westward, one must start from the city of Havana in Cuba, or some other place in that latitude. Can you live on a river which empties into a bay, and its situation is somewhat like that of Philadelphia? The Delaware Breakwater might represent the harbor of Canton. The bay of Canton is more divided by islands than the Delaware bay.

The island of Chusan lies six or seven hundred miles further up the coast, or northeast of Canton, and Pekin six or seven hundred miles more. The climate of Chusan is probably somewhat colder than the corresponding latitude in this country. An officer of the British Navy, writing from Chusan under date September 28, says: "We shall be very comfortable here in winter. Not a house has a fire place or the means of having one to give warmth. Not is there such a thing as a pair of glass to admit light and keep out wind. The Chinese substitute a thin paper for glass; but nothing of the kind is to be had there, and all the old paper is broken, and instead of warming themselves by a fire, they clothe themselves with silk upon silk till they have a sufficient number to keep them warm, and when they feel too warm they take off one cloak at a time till they feel comfortable." The island of Chusan, or Chousan, as it has been called, has been stated in our columns, about 80 miles long and 15 broad. It is surrounded by numerous islets and islands, the whole forming a chain which has been called the Chusan Archipelago. At the southern end of the island is the town called Tachien. The East India Company had a factory in Chusan till the middle of the 18th century. The ship *Amherst* visited Tachien in 1832 and was well received.

Near the island of Chusan, and opposite the island of Chusan, is a small island called the Yellow Sea, or the Gulf of Pecheli, which Admiral Elphinstone visited in 1807, and into this Gulf empties the Yellow River, on which stands the city of Peking.

THE CHINESE WALL.—A travel officer writes: "We have seen the wall, we made a trip to the Great Wall of China with the admiral. The end comes down into the sea about half a mile. There is a fort on the end of it, with a large tower. It is one of the most stupendous structures I ever beheld. It appears about 20 feet high, and about the same in width. It has a watch tower about every half mile. The fort is very high in the vicinity, some of the hills about 2,000 feet, and the wall goes completely over the tops of the mountains, and is seen as far as the eye can reach."—*North American*

From the Court of Mary Tales, a Comic Almanac for the year 1841.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE WORLD.
England.—Victoria, born in 1819. Queen, daughter of the late King George the Third, who, in 1837, after her father's death, she became Queen. She is the only one of the royal family who is not subject to her husband—*de jure* she is not subject to him, but in fact she is. Her husband is a prince whom she has chosen for herself, but she is not subject to him, her reign cannot but be prosperous—*as Heaven grant it may!* That her husband is worthy of his great fortune is proved by the fact, that all the world has been talking about him for the last twelve months without uttering a word to his disparage. He appears to be winning golden opinions by assuming an interest in the English gentleman—a character which the proudest monarch in the world might be proud to make his model.

France.—Louis Philippe, born in 1773. A man of three titles—Duke of Orleans, King of the French, and Napoleon's father-in-law. The first, the work of birth; the second, the work of accident; the third, the work of talent. His fortune has been triple, like his titles—first a noble, then a Duke, and finally a King. His wealth is enormous, and he has used it for three purposes—first, to enjoy the reputation of being the richest man in Europe; secondly, to give his daughters to all the needy Princes of Europe, and to purchase the French by giving Versailles for the Prussians, bringing up families of French nobles, and designing them, from the peer to the pauper, with the belief that they are the first people in the world. A people of contradictions, they are now with one hand trumpeting a challenge to Europe, and with the other digging a ditch for the defence of Paris. They have erected a despot under the title of a citizen King, and to revive republicanism, are bringing back the names of the haughtiest of emperors.

China.—The Emperor, who is a great warrior, has a house of manacles. A quarrel having been raised by some of the nobles, the workhouse has shut up his sons. From a this was, the nobles stood on the point, and set out to strike—more foolish still. But the nobles were not. The workhouse turned some of his capital into powder and shot, and building up his shop windows, mounted them with guns. The nobles, already infuriated, resolved to go the whole length, turned the money into cannon balls and Congreve rockets, and determined to burn down the workhouse, and all, to force him to trace with them against the nobles of the whole. The nobles are going on still, and the nobles say that, when they shall have destroyed some thousands of Chinese lives, and wasted some millions of British money, they will only be made amiable on both sides, and will have the privilege of buying more tea, and selling more opium than ever.

Belgium.—Leopold the first, born in 1790. The luckiest of the luckiest family of Europe. An Austrian Emperor of cavalry, who succeeded the Prince of Orange in the province of the Princess Charlotte of England, enjoyed a pension of £25,000 a year for twenty years, in which he saved every shilling; next succeeded the Prince of Orange in the possession of Belgium, and is now a King on the simple credit of having a good leg, doing nothing, and being a Count.

Russia.—Nicholas the first, born in 1796—a daring, active, and ambitious despot. He is so by excluding his father Constantine from the throne, and is supposed to be the largest despotism of any sovereign in existence. He has already swallowed Poland, has made an enormous bite out of Persia, looks Tartary in his left hand, ready for a lanchon; Turkey lies around before him for a dinner, and what he is to sup on, or where, is only to himself and his old nannies. But he is a vigorous, vigorous, subtle, and persevering man, and therefore, the better to be called by Lord Palmerston?

Prussia.—William the Fourth, born in 1795. Since the beginning of this year, successor to his father, Frederick William the Third. His character is yet to be known. He is a supposed lover of war, as all princes are, for want of something else to do; and certainly no lover of the French, from his recollection of that most pointed and punishing of all nations, but a warm friend of Russia, on the principle that makes the African low down.

Austria.—Ferdinand, born in 1835. In Austria the government is wholly constructed on the principle of the nursery; the people are children who think of nothing but their breakfast, dinner, and supper, and, if farmed with dolls and dunces, are as happy as the day is long. But they never grow. When refractory, they are whipped, or put in the black hole. When good, they are suffered to run about the fields, provided that they never run out of sight of the head string. While they live they are merely walking in go along, and can be brought back by a check of the apron.

cards, and when they die, they are merely wrapped up and put to bed.
Spain.—Maria Isabella Louisa, born in 1830. The youngest of Sovereigns, though by no means the most childish. Her mother manages the State for her; General Espartero manages the State for her mother; the city of Madrid manages the State for General Espartero; the mob manages the State for the city of Madrid; and the mob itself is managed by the beggar, the thief, and the soldier. The civil war has died out for want of material, and Spain is now amusing itself with shooting prisoners.

Portugal.—Maria da Gloria, born in 1819. Sovereign of an "independent" country which she has ruled since she was crowned in 1826; and sitting on the throne of an "enlightened, free, and tranquilized" nation; themselves ruled by the priest, the police, and the mob of Lisbon.

Sweden and Norway.—Charles John the Fourteenth, born 1764; formerly Bernadotte; a singular instance of fortune, seconded by conduct. A Frenchman entering the service as a common marine; then rising above the man who placed him there, by keeping the throne when Napoleon had left it. He now lives the solitary survivor of the Napoleonic monarchs; a bold, vigorous, and honest man; a brave soldier; a successful general, and in a country of strangers, a secure king.

Turkey.—Abdul Mehed, the Unfortunate, the son of Mahmoud the Unlucky, born in 1823. He has come to the throne as a man might come to a dinner, with a party of wild beasts around the table. It is not likely that he can enjoy his meal. All the sovereignties of Europe are open-mouthed round him, and he is spared from hour to hour only by the show of their tasks to each other. But the first bite is the signal for universal battle, and whichever gorges, Turkey must furnish the meal.

Holland.—William the First, born in 1775. The first King of the Netherlands—a kingdom cut from France by the scissors of the Congress of Vienna, and cut in two by the hatchets of the mob of Brussels; a prince hard-headed, hard-working, and hardly used. To solace the cares of sovereignty in the foggiest land in the universe, he lately fell in love. But the duke dreaded the expense of a royal marriage; the Prince of Orange dressed a stepmother; and the old woman of the Court a rival. What long could prevail against this union of forces? William the First, with a broken heart and a helpless sceptre, had the sole alternative of marrying or resigning. A Mark Antony of seventy, he has resigned.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph. POLITICAL CHRONOLOGY.

We have prepared from official documents, the following table of all the Officers of the United States Government, since the adoption of the Constitution. The information will be found highly interesting, and will serve as a useful reference:

PRESIDENTS.
George Washington appointed, 1789
John Adams, of Massachusetts, 1797
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 1801
James Madison, of Virginia, 1809
James Monroe, of Virginia, 1817
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, 1825
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, 1829
Martin Van Buren, of New York, 1837
William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, 1841

VICE PRESIDENTS.
John Adams, of Massachusetts, appointed 1789
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 1797
Aaron Burr, of New York, 1801
George Clinton, of New York, 1805
(Died April 20, 1812.)
Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 1813
(Died November 23, 1814.)
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, 1817
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, 1825
Martin Van Buren, of New York, 1833
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, 1837
John Tyler, of Virginia, 1841

SECRETARIES OF STATE.
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, appointed, 1794
Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, 1794
Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania, 1795
John Marshall, of Virginia, 1800
James Madison, of Virginia, 1801
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1809
James Monroe, of Virginia, 1811
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, 1817
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1825
Martin Van Buren, of New York, 1829
Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, 1831
Louis McLane, of Delaware, 1833
John Forsyth, of Georgia, 1834

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.
Alex. Hamilton, of New York, appointed, 1789
Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, 1794
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 1801
Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, 1802
George W. Campbell, of Tennessee, 1814
Alexander J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, 1814
William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1817
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1825
Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, 1829
Louis McLane, of Delaware, 1831
William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, 1833
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1833
Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, 1834

SECRETARIES OF WAR.
Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, appointed, 1789
Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania, 1795
James McHenry, of Maryland, 1798
Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 1800
Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, 1801
Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, 1809
William Eustis, of Massachusetts, 1813
John Armstrong, of New York, 1815
William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1817
Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, 1817
(Would not accept.)

John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, 1817
James Barbour, of Virginia, 1825
Peter B. Porter, of New York, 1828
John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, 1829
Lewis Cass, of Michigan, 1831
Benjamin F. Butler, of N. Y., (ad interim), 1837
Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, 1839

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.
This department was established the 30th of April, 1798, previous to which time its duties had been performed in the War Department.

George Cabot, of Massachusetts, appointed 1798
Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland, 1798
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1802
Jacob Crowsin, of Massachusetts, 1805
Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina, 1809
William Jones, of Pennsylvania, 1812
Benjamin W. Crownshield, of Mass., 1814
Smith Thompson, of New York, 1818
Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, 1823
John Branch, of North Carolina, 1829
Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, 1831
Manion Dickerson, of New Jersey, 1834
James K. Paulding, of New York, 1838

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.
Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, appointed 1789
William Bradford, of Pennsylvania, 1794
Charles Lee, of Virginia, 1795
Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, 1801
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 1805
John Breckenridge, of Kentucky, 1860

Cesar A. Rodney, of Delaware, 1807
William Pickens, of Maryland, 1811
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1814
William Wirt, of Virginia, 1817
John M. Berrien, of Georgia, 1820
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1831
Peter V. Daniel, of Maryland, 1833
Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, 1833
Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, 1838
Henry D. Gilpin, of Pennsylvania, 1840

POST MASTER GENERAL.
Samuel Osgood, of Mass., appointed, 1789
Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania, 1791
Joseph Habersham, of Georgia, 1795
Gideon Granger, of Connecticut, 1802
Return J. Meigs, of Ohio, 1814
John McLean, of Ohio, 1823
William T. Barry, of Kentucky, 1829
Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, 1835
John M. Niles, of Connecticut, 1840

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
John Jay, of New York, appointed, 1789
William Cushing, of Massachusetts, 1796
Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, 1798
John Jay, of New York, 1801
John Marshall, of Virginia, 1801
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1836

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.
Joseph Story, of Mass., appointed, 1811
Smith Thompson, of New York, 1823
John McLean, of Ohio, 1829
Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, 1830
James M. Wayne, of Georgia, 1835
Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, 1836
John Catron, of Tennessee, 1837
John McKinley, of Alabama, 1837

Speakers of the House of Representatives of the United States.

First Congress—1st and 2nd Session held at New York—3d at Philadelphia.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, 1789
Second Congress—held at Philadelphia.
Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, 1791
Third Congress—held at Philadelphia.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, 1793
Fourth Congress—held at Philadelphia.
Jonathan Darton, of New Jersey, 1807
Sixth Congress—1st Session at Philadelphia—2d at Washington.

Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, 1799
Seventh Congress—held at Washington.
Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 1801
Eighth Congress.
Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 1803
Ninth Congress.
Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 1805
Tenth Congress.
Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, 1807
Eleventh Congress.
Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, 1809
Twelfth Congress.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1811
Thirteenth Congress.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1813
Until the 19th of January, 1814.
Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, for the remainder of the Congress.
Fourteenth Congress.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1815
Fifteenth Congress.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1817
Sixteenth Congress.

Henry Clay, of Ky., for the 1st session, 1819
John W. Taylor, of N. York, 2d session, 1820
Seventeenth Congress.
Philip B. Barbour, of Virginia, 1821
Eighteenth Congress.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1823
Nineteenth Congress.
John W. Taylor, of New York, 1825
Twentieth Congress.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 1827
Twenty-first Congress.
Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 1829
Twenty-second Congress.
Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 1831
Twenty-third Congress.

Andrew Stevenson, of Va., 1st session, 1833
John Bell, of Tenn., 2d session, 1834
Twenty-fourth Congress.
James K. Polk, of Tennessee, 1835
Twenty-fifth Congress.
James K. Polk, of Tennessee, 1837
Twenty-sixth Congress.

Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, 1839

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.

Beauty of Harrisonism.—Kentucky, that great Harrison State, talks now of abolishing slavery in a certain period. This will seriously affect the whole interest of the South. But the Wing party, with the Clay faction at their head, are much in favor of the measure.

ABOLITION IN KENTUCKY.

We extract the following from an article in the Kentucky Observer and Reporter, one of the leading Whig organs of that State, but which seems indisposed to go as far in the scheme of Abolition as the leaders of that party.

"If the signs of the times do not deceive us, the time is come when the people of Kentucky should call a Convention and change their fundamental law. The slaveholder must prepare himself to give up his slaves. We have not read a speech made in the Kentucky Legislature against the repeal of the Act of 1833, which does not abound with maledictions upon the evils of slavery. If these gentlemen are the Representatives of their constituents feelings, Kentucky is at length ripe for the harvest. Let the Abolitionists of the North rejoice!"

There is but one hope for the slaveholder left. It is, either, that those who are now clothed with power are ignorant of the real feelings and opinions of the people, or that knowing them, they regard them not. If the present members of the General Assembly truly represent the popular feelings upon this subject it is useless for us, in Fayette, to keep up the hopeless and unprofitable struggle. Kentucky would this day abolish slavery, if a Convention were called. Let not the slaveholder repose in the soft delusion that this Convention will not be called. There are keen minds and ardent spirits in and out of the State, who watch with sleepless vigilance, these legislative indications. We make no pretensions to political sagacity—but we shall be grossly deceived, if from the date of this session of the Legislature, there be not asked every year, to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people as to the expediency of calling a Convention. How can these gentlemen, who feel such holy horror at the very idea of negro-slavery, escape the moral obligation which rests upon them, to do all they can to get rid of it? They must go into the Convention scheme and give efficacy to their professions of hatred by an unqualified eradication of this moral and political evil.

Is it not better for the slaveholder to risk the Convention now? Is it better that he be freed from suspense?

If his property is to be taken from him, is it not better that he should know it, and make his arrangements accordingly? Is it not better that this

ferocious controversy, in and out of the Legislature, with regard to the moral and political sin of slavery, be brought to an end, either by its final abolition or by fixing it upon the immovable basis of Constitutional law? These are grave questions, and it becomes us to look well to them."

AN ACT

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND BETTER REGULATION OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the net annual income of the Literary Fund, (exclusive of monies arising from the sale of Swamp Land,) shall annually be distributed among the several counties of this State, in the ratio of their Federal population, to be ascertained by the census next preceding such distribution.

II. Be it further enacted, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties which voted for "Schools," under the provision of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An Act to divide the Counties into School Districts, and for other purposes," at the first term which shall be held after the first day of January, in each and every year, or at the succeeding term of said court, a majority of the Justices of the Peace of said county being present, the said court shall appoint not less than five, nor more than ten, superintendents of Common Schools, who shall hold their appointments for one year, and until others are chosen.

III. Be it further enacted, That said superintendents shall assemble within fifteen days after their appointment, at the office of the clerk of the County Court, and appoint one of their number chairman.

IV. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of the County Court shall be ex officio clerk of the board of superintendents, and shall record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the proceedings of the board, and such other papers touching the subject of Common Schools, as the board may direct; and shall safely keep all papers which may be committed to his custody by said board.

V. Be it further enacted, That the share of the Literary Fund, to which each county may be entitled, and the provisions of this act, shall be due and payable on or before the first day of September, in each and every year, and shall be paid to the chairman of the board of superintendents, or his lawful attorney, upon the warrant of the Comptroller: *Provided, however,* that before such distribution shall be had, the payments which may have been made to the counties under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, shall be added to the net annual income aforesaid in the Treasury; and the amount which may have been paid to any county shall be deducted from the share of said county, and the excess only paid over.

VI. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county, a majority of the Justices being present, are hereby authorized and empowered to levy a tax in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, which shall not exceed one half of the estimated amount to be received by said county for that year from the Literary Fund; and the Sheriff is hereby required to collect and pay over the same to the chairman of the board of superintendents, on or before the first day of October ensuing; and his bond, given to secure the payment of county taxes, shall contain a condition for the faithful collection and payment of the school taxes to the person authorized to receive the same; and for a breach of said condition by the Sheriff, the chair-man of the board of superintendents shall have the same remedies against him and his securities as are given to the County Trustees for enforcing the payment of ordinary county taxes.

VII. Be it further enacted, That the board of superintendents shall have power and they are hereby required, within three months after their appointment, to lay off their counties into school Districts, and number the same, of such form and size as they may think most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants of said county, with power to alter the boundaries of said districts, causing such alterations to be recorded by their clerk, in the book in which the record of their proceedings is kept.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That the free white men of the several districts, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, on the first Monday after the expiration of one month after the said School Districts shall have been laid off, as herein before directed, shall vote by ballot for three men to be entitled "The School Committee," who shall hold their appointment for one year, and until others are chosen; and that said election shall be held at such convenient place in the School Districts, severally, as the said superintendents may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes at such election, shall be declared elected as the "School Committee" of their respective districts; and the superintendents shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in said committee, by death, removal, or other cause. The chairman of the board of superintendents shall give public notice in writing, at three or more places in each district, of the election directed to be held as provided in this section, at least ten days before the day of such election; and the board of superintendents shall appoint two freeholders of the district to conduct such election of the "School Committee." The said freeholders shall give to the said board, within three days after such election, a certificate under their hands, of the number of votes received by each person; and the said Board shall declare the three persons receiving the highest number of votes the "School Committee," as herein provided: *Provided, nevertheless,* that whenever the districts fail to make an election, the Board of Superintendents shall appoint the School Committee, who shall continue in office till others are chosen at the next annual election.

IX. Be it further enacted, That each committee of the several School Districts shall be, and is hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "School Committee of Districts number" of the County of " " as the case may be; and in that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate for school purposes; of selling and transferring the same; and prosecuting and defending all suits for and against said corporation.

X. Be it further enacted, That, whenever suit is brought against any "School District," the process shall be by summons; a copy of which shall be left with some one of the committee of said district.

XI. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the School Committee to designate and purchase, or lease, a suitable site for a school house, as near the central part of each district as may be convenient; to hire, purchase, or build a school house of such form and dimensions as they may deem suitable; and to use, for the procuring of a site and school house, such lands as the Su-

perintendents may place in their hands for these purposes.

XII. Be it further enacted, That the School Committee shall, in one month after their appointment, report in writing to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents the number and names of the white children in their districts of five and under twenty-one years of age.

XIII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the School Committee to contract with a suitable teacher for their respective districts, for such time as the monies to which said district may be entitled will permit; and to pay him, by giving an order on the chairman of the Board of Superintendents.

XIV. Be it further enacted, That any branch of English education may be taught in said schools; and all white children under the age of twenty-one years, shall be permitted to attend the school of their district as scholars, and receive instruction therein.

XV. Be it further enacted, That said School Committees shall have power to visit the schools from time to time, and generally to perform such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools.

XVI. Be it further enacted, That within one month after the School Committees shall have reported to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents, the number of children in their respective districts, the chairman shall call a meeting of said Board, who shall determine how many teachers are necessary for each district of their county, and the monies received from the Literary Fund, and from the county taxes, shall be distributed among the School Districts of their county, in the ratio of the number of teachers required.

XVII. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Superintendents shall have power and they are hereby authorized, to make such other regulations relating to the schools of their county, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as they may deem necessary to the usefulness of said schools.

XVIII. Be it further enacted, That the School Committees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each and every year, make a report to the Board of Superintendents, showing the number of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their schools the preceding year; the length of time the same was kept up; and such other facts in relation to their schools as they may deem expedient.

XIX. Be it further enacted, That the chairman shall annually, within fifteen days after the first day of November, report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, or to such other officer or board as may be appointed by the General Assembly to manage said fund, the amount of money he may have received the preceding year, and from whom, and to whom he has paid it, setting forth the name of each individual, and the amount paid to him; the number of children who may have been taught in the schools of his county the preceding year; for what time the schools may have been kept up in the several districts; with such other facts and suggestions as he may deem useful—and he shall make two copies of so much of said report to be retained by the monies received and disbursed by him; one of which he shall file with the clerk of the Board of Superintendents, and the other he shall put up for public inspection in some conspicuous place of the court house of his county.

XX. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions which shall appoint the Board of Superintendents shall have power to require the person who may be appointed chairman of said Board, before he enters on the duties of his office, to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the duties which may come to his hands, in such penalty as said court may prescribe; which bond shall be payable to the State of North Carolina, and shall be approved and received by a majority of the Superintendents, and shall be filed by them with the clerk of the county court: *Provided, however,* that when the chairman is required to give bond as aforesaid, he shall be allowed to retain five per cent. of the monies which shall pass through his hands, as a compensation for his services.

XXI. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the counties in which a majority of the votes, under the provisions of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, were for "No School," when they advertise the next election for members of Congress, to give notice at the same time, by public advertisement in every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of Common Schools; and all persons who may be entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote in said election; and every voter in favor of the provisions of this Act, will deposit his vote with the word "School" upon his ticket; and those opposed to it, will vote "No School" on their tickets. And it shall be the duty of the poll-keepers to count the votes given at such precinct for "School" or "No School," and to return the same to the Sheriff, who shall count together all the votes, and certify the number for "School" and "No School" separately to the Governor, within twenty days after said election, and to the County Court of his County next ensuing said election; and any Sheriff failing to comply with the requisition of this Act, shall suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

XXII. Be it further enacted, That the County Courts of the Counties in which a majority of the votes were for "No School," under the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall not appoint Superintendents, or take any other action on the subject of "Common Schools," until a majority of the people of such county shall have voted for the system agreeable to the provisions of the preceding section.

XXIII. Be it further enacted, That in each of said Counties, where a majority of the votes shall be for "Schools," such County shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and the County Court shall perform the same duties, and be invested with the same powers as in the Counties where a majority of the votes were cast for "Schools," under the provisions of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid; and any County Court in said Counties, subsequent to said election, a majority of the Justices of said County being present, shall have power, and they are hereby required, to appoint Superintendents of Common Schools agreeably to the provisions of the second section of this Act.

XXIV. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, as soon as it shall be ascertained what Counties vote against the provisions of this Act, shall vest so much of said fund as said Counties would have been entitled to receive, under the ratio provided for in the first section of this Act, in the stock of any of the Banks of this State, or of the United States, or to loan the same to individuals, upon such terms as may, in their opinion, be best calculated

lated to improve the value thereof.

XXV. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall prepare proper forms, to enable the chairman of the Board of Superintendents and the School Committee men to make the returns required of them by this Act; and shall cause the same to be printed and distributed to the Counties which have voted, or may hereafter vote, for schools; and shall defray the expense incident to the printing and distribution of said forms, out of the Literary Fund.

XXVI. Be it further enacted, That if any Superintendent or Committee man, appointed agreeably to the provisions of this Act, such Superintendent or Committee man having accepted the appointment, or any clerk of the County Court, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the State, in any Court of Record in this State; and such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents of the County in which said default may occur, to be applied as the other monies which shall come to his hands from the Literary Fund and the County; and it shall be the duty of the County Attorney for the State to prosecute suit in all such cases, for and in behalf of his County.

XXVII. Be it further enacted, That if the chairman of the Board of Superintendents shall fail or neglect to pay, on demand, any draft which he may by law be bound to pay, he shall be liable to suit before any tribunal having cognizance thereof, in the name of the person in whose favor said draft may be drawn; and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover, over and besides the amount of said draft, twelve per cent. damages for its unlawful detention.

XXVIII. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall not be so construed as to prevent any County which has levied and collected a tax, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, upon complying with the other requisites of said Act, from drawing from the Literary Fund, at any time before the first day of September next, the amount to which said County may be entitled under the provisions of said Act; such payment, however, to be deemed in the nature of an advance to said County; it being the true intent and meaning of this Act to make all the Counties favorable to our system of Common Schools, as nearly equal as possible, by the distribution to be made from the Literary Fund by this Act, under the ratio provided for in the first section.

XXIX. Be it further enacted, That the teachers of any Common Schools shall be exempt from performing military duty, working on the road, or serving on the jury, while engaged in said Schools.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1841.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

We have remarked how all the earth loath and cherishes the divine weed of the Western World which if we estimate the effects upon the human family, should lead us rather to set down as history than as the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, adventures of project night and very perilous voyages whereby they discovered Tobacco, rather than America. For the Frenchman who sought the sublime narcosis, on the wings of this our pegasus—the Diabolum who dith as it were core or corn, the rawness and erotics of his villainous with the conservative steaming of his pipe—the Turk who caresses his lazy and luxurious spirit at full length on the floating clouds of the burning meuse—the Hindoo, to whom the advent of Tobacco was the last and most glorious incarnation of Vishnu, and further on the Chinese, with whom the blooming girl even, faileth not to wear at her girdle jauntily and coquettishly the rich wrought silken purse full of the leaf and the finely moulded and ornate pipe ready to be used at the first gossiping corner—what to all these in this New World, but that here the Indian divinity descended in his role of light and smiles and where he touched the earth at the feet of his devout children, shot up the broad green leaf of the Tobacco! It would seem that the whole earth ought to love us for it—but ingratitude! There must be something like religion in the human devotion of this herb—for about no other subject than that, has there been so much contention—such an everlasting autopsy to absolute toleration—such abominable interference of law makers—such an incurable proclivity to turn it into a public trade, a government monopoly, and let the State deal out to the devotees just such quantity and quality of the article as suited the court interest. We do not find any example of the same perversion in regard to other articles of luxurious necessity. Thus the Ancients delighted their palates (see the learned author of "Peregrine Pickle," with infusions of *assafoetida* (literally gum stink, or as the Teutonic race politely designate it—*Togeldeckel*, Devils grid) yet we are not informed that any Greek or Roman, or Persian or African Administration ever claimed the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling *assafoetida* puddings. But let that pass, and turn us to the facts.

Of the Asiatic regulations on the subject of Tobacco, we are ignorant. But the article is produced to supply domestic consumption, and there is scarcely any commerce in it between different countries. No Tobacco is believed to be exported from this country to Asia. But in Europe every country with the exception of Turkey, is more or less interested in our Tobacco crop. This singularity is also to be remarked, that all countries in Europe except Great Britain and Norway, are producers of Tobacco, and that our own is little used but in nature, it having a strength and pungency which no culture has succeeded in giving to the plant in that quarter of the world. Beyond the necessity for this seasoning as it were, of their own weaker article, with the sharper juices of ours, the appetite of the European demandeth not American tobacco. Its use then is more limited than we suppose—though the fact that in the article of stuff in spite of the cost, we still depend mostly on Europe, is to the point. The German leaf, too, for the pipe is not a little consumed in the United States, and is indeed an article, which for its mild and gentle inspiration, we can commend to the philosophic portion of our readers. The cultivation of tobacco in Europe is not exactly therefore competition with us, and the duties on the foreign leaf are not exactly protection. This fact is of the utmost importance—that in Belgium and Holland, where the duties on American tobacco are altogether nominal, the domestic growth of the plant is greater than in any the same extent of country throughout Europe. In Sweden, too, the duty is very light, and there are not who know of, any discriminations to our disadvantage, yet nearly two thirds of the tobacco consumed in that country is of European growth, and the same is true of Den-

mark where the consumption of the article is very great, and the duty on American tobacco is scarcely enough to pay the expense of collection. France presents a fact still more remarkable. A duty of \$8.31 per hundred pounds is levied on American tobacco, while the native cultivation is subjected to a tax on the land which amounts fully equal to that duty. Yet the latest accounts we have of the production of tobacco in France, show that the crop equalled 13,000,000 pounds, worth \$90,000—while our own commercial tables show an export from the United States to France of only 10 hds., worth less than \$2,000. It does not appear so certain, therefore that a free competition between American and European tobacco would so essentially benefit the former.

One other fact and we have done for to-day.—The greatest market for American tobacco in Europe is in that country where the most oppressive duties are levied on it. In Great Britain the cultivation is absolutely prohibited, and the commercial relations of that country with the United States give us a natural command of her market.—*Charleston Mercury.*



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, March 5, 1841.

OUR BENJAMIN JULIAN has been appointed Postmaster at this place, vice HENRY W. CONNOR resigned.

"HIC JACET"

It will be seen that the Banks of Philadelphia, with a few exceptions, and the Banks of Baltimore, it is believed, without exception, have adopted the example of the "GREAT REGULATOR" and again stopped payment.

If the evils to which the United States have of late years been subjected are ever traced to their true source, they will be found to converge on this fatal institution. They will be traced to the possession and abuse of a power which no man, or body of men, should ever be permitted to exercise; a power greater than any which despotism ever usurped, and almost as inviolable as destiny itself. When or where did there ever exist a tyrant, who, by the mere breath of his nostrils, could cause money to be plenty or scarce; who could, by the exercise of his will alone, scatter ruin and dismay throughout the whole land; be swayed; enhance or depress the value of labor, and every species of property; spart, at pleasure, with the hopes and fears of millions of men; distribute prosperity or adversity, as the husbandman scatters his seed in the field; destroy all confidence between man and man, and all reliance on the stability of things?

Yet, "We, the people of the United States," created to ourselves a creature without a soul, who could do all, and more than men with souls can do. They voluntarily thrust their necks under the yoke; they set up, not a golden, but a paper calf, and fell down and worshipped it. Nay, not content with this, after the idol was overthrown, they created it again; and now that it has sunk once more under the weight of its own enormities, there are those, high in the estimation of the people, who are striving to substitute another idol, more potent than all these which have gone before. Is it not strange, that the descendants of a people, only one generation removed, who fought seven years to escape foreign thralldom, should voluntarily submit to a domestic tyrant of their own creating?

It would, indeed, appear as if mankind were destined to be always slaves, in some form or other. They will wade through rivers of blood to resist open, unadvised oppression; and when they have achieved the victory, positively yield to covert intrigue or secret fraud. What cannot be done directly, may be imposed upon them indirectly; and it seems only necessary to approach from a new quarter, to take them by surprise. Like spiritualists, one generation dissipates in a few years all that the vigor, industry, and prudence of their forefathers has garnered up for their use; and the third generation is left to begin the world again.

But is the monster really dead? We doubt it. Twice has it suffered a swoon, a collapse, and as often revived to a temporary existence. Like the cat, it seems to have nine lives, and like Hydra, a hundred heads. In the last expiring gasp, it prated about "resurrection." It is evident, therefore, that it contemplated reviving again, and outliving its third fit of apoplexy. Without doubt, it looked to the grand panacea, the legislative balsam, to perform once more the miracle of raising the dead. And when we reflect on the caboch it has woven around the Keystone States—the foreign and domestic influence which will rally around it—on the great orators, politicians, and editors, it has "accommodated with business loans"—on the secret machinery it has once, twice, and thrice so successfully employed on former occasions, and that at this moment the uttering of ONE MAN in the performance of his duty may give it a renovated existence, who shall say that it is dead?

Once the present monster received its death blow at the hands of a single man, who, by that one act, even had he not performed others which place him in the foremost rank of mankind, would have towered above all the dragon slayers of old. Is there another man living who will inflict a similar coup de grace on the bastard offspring of that monster, bring it under the ruins it has strowed around, in its dying struggles, and engrave on the stone which covers its remains, "HIC JACET—NEVER TO RISE AGAIN?" We hope and believe there lives such a man, and that he will perform his duty without favor and without fear. By so doing, he may possibly sacrifice himself; but, like CURIUS, it will be to save his country, and become immortal.—*Globe.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

The recent contest between Great Britain and

China, and its results, make an addition to that long catalogue of oppression and wrong, which the unenlightened Pagans have suffered at the hands of enlightened Christians. The moral effect upon the civilized world must be tremendous; when it is seen that a nation, sometimes styled the "bulwark of our holy religion," has again established, through flag and blood, the trade in Opium, which has greatly demoralized China, and become an absolute barrier against the introduction of Christianity.

That our readers may understand the reasons why Great Britain has invaded China and massacred her citizens, we will state to them a few facts which may be relied upon as authentic.

The importation of Opium has been prohibited by the laws of China, for nearly fifty years. But it has been extensively cultivated by the East India Company, in its possessions in India, and by that Company has been systematically smuggled into China, in violation of all laws, corrupting the morals, and destroying the lives of the inhabitants. In March, 1839, the English merchants at Canton were compelled by the Chinese Government to surrender their smuggled Opium, valued at \$10,000,000; and it was destroyed by order of the Government of China. No one can dispute the right of the Government to enforce its revenue laws, even to the destruction of the contraband articles. Yet Great Britain has invaded China and massacred an unoffending people, on the ground that they had insulted her merchants, and with the demand that the value of the Opium destroyed shall be refunded. The conquest of China was easy; for they are a people unskilled and unpractised in the art of war. Great Britain has accomplished her object. The Chinese have agreed to pay the demanded indemnity, and the former power is to hold part of the territory of the latter till the terms of the treaty are complied with.

The successful termination to Great Britain of this iniquitous and abominable war, will be the means of forcing the poison upon the Chinese, to the destruction of the morals and lives of the people. This is to advance, directly, the interests of that monstrous monopoly, the East India Company, and to add to the revenue of the British crown.

And the British are sending missionaries to China, in order to convert the Heathen to Christianity! One of this class was well answered by a native: "Why do you Christians bring us Opium, and bring it directly in defiance of our laws? That vile drug has poisoned my son—has ruined my brother—and well nigh led me to beggar my wife and children. Surely those who import such a deleterious substance, and injure me, for the sake of gain, cannot wish me well, or be in possession of a religion that is better than my own. Go, first, and persuade your countrymen to relinquish this nefarious traffic, and give a prescription to correct this vile habit, and then I will listen to your exhortations on Christianity."

An English writer on this subject says: "The developments of national wickedness are so perfectly appalling, that, if there is any virtue or sense of shame left in our people as voters, the Opium trade with China will be speedily suppressed." But what effect can a sense of shame, or virtue or the principles of justice have, when they come in conflict with the "blood royal" and the splendor of a monarchy? These transactions of the British Government may be dignified with the title of a "national war," but they are, in truth, nothing less than demoralization, robbery and murder.—*North Carolina Standard.*

From the New York Sun.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The battle for the distribution of the surplus revenue is in course of repetition at Washington.—The unfortunate result of that blind experiment, instead of teaching us wisdom, appears to have made us more obstinate in error. The proposition to distribute the Public Lands, or rather the proceeds of them, involves precisely the same question in all its length and breadth. It is only called by a different name.

We are told that almost every body is in favor of this scheme. We have no doubt of it. We have read several resolutions which have been passed by State Legislatures with great unanimity, in favor of distribution. We expect to see a great many more. Even the Legislature of the Empire State will pass similar ones, we presume, in the course of a few days. "Divide! divide!" is the cry passed round in all directions, precisely as it was when there was such an eagerness to finger the surplus revenue. There is a wonderful charm in this idea of dividing and making us all rich with our respective shares.

True, the nation is in debt to the amount of several millions, upon which the people are paying interest; true, the revenues are not sufficient to pay its current expenses; true, increased taxation must be resorted to in order to enable the Government to go on at all; no matter—let us divide what little we have—let each one grab for his share, and run, and may the Lord take care of the Government, and have mercy upon him with the weakest arm and the shortest legs. This is the principle of division, stripped of all embellishments, and presented in the nakedness of truth. It is like the knavish bankrupt, who, seeing that his affairs are going to decay, disposes of all his available effects, pockets all the cash he can reach, and then coolly turns his back upon his creditors.

The distribution of the revenue arising from lands is even worse, much worse, than the distribution of the surplus revenue. There was some little excuse for that folly. The money was actually on hand, and the country was out of debt. Although the distribution was a very silly act, we had the money to distribute. It is not so now. We are actually proposing now to divide our revenue when we have not enough to discharge our debts, or pay the expenses of Government. Legislatures are passing resolutions of instruction to this effect, Governors and Senators are recommending it, taking care at the same time to exhibit to the "dear people," in glowing colors, the riches about to be showered upon them by the measure.

The distribution will most certainly take place. The States, especially those that are unable to pay the interest on their debts, are so eager for it that they can hardly wait for the forms of legislation to be gone through with. There is, moreover, such an universal itching of palms to receive a portion of the spoils, that there is no restraining the general rush. Not only is the Federal Government made to divide the surplus revenue and the proceeds of the Public Lands, but there appears to be a disposition to force a division of the deficient revenue also;

for at the very moment when the national Treasury is in arrears some five millions of dollars, we find the Governor of the State recommending a call for the fourth instalment of the original distribution. There are those who even go so far as to recommend a funded national debt, rather than not pay over the fourth instalment. This is like an insolvent Bank that borrows money out of which to declare a dividend, in order to give a character to its stock. The deluded stockholders suppose that they are getting rich upon their dividends, when they are, in truth, only borrowing money and paying interest upon it.

But let us probe this matter a little further. Let us look at the vast benefits which we are to derive from a division of surplus revenues which we do not possess. Where is the money to come from? Why, from ourselves. Government has no money of its own. Every dollar in the Treasury comes from the pockets of the people. So then this money which a generous Government graciously bestows upon us in bountiful charities, is our own after all. These "dirty dollars" are the very same which we put into the Treasury for the purposes of paying the current expenses of Government.—What trickery is this then? Why, instead of applying our money to the purpose for which we paid it, a great debt is created for that object, upon which we must pay the interest, and eventually the principal, or else we are forced by indirect taxation, while a part of our money is returned not to us but to the State Governments, to be expended in local improvements, or disposed of in any other way that they may see fit. Every dollar, therefore, distributed among the people costs them two. It is, in truth, borrowing their money and making them pay the interest.

But suppose that this difficulty did not exist, and that Government could divide its revenues without being guilty of this ridiculous absurdity, what is the great benefit to be derived from the distribution? How will the States dispose of the money? Some will appropriate it to internal improvements, enriching one section and impoverishing another with money which belongs in common to all. This is nothing less than general taxation for local purposes, a measure which no politician dare advocate openly. Some will allow it to be applied to their State debts, where it will be but a drop in the bucket, but will go so far towards accomplishing an indirect assumption of State debts by the Federal Government—another measure which no one dare advocate openly. But suppose it to be disposed of as New York disposed of her share at the previous distribution, that is, by loaning it upon landed security to those who wish to borrow. Farmers will flock to the commissioners, encumber their property, thereby rendering it unsaleable, spend the money as borrowed money is usually spent, without the least economy, and, at last, in a majority of cases, lose their farms to pay the debt.

These are some of the probable, may certain benefits to result from another diversion of the people's money from the objects for which it was paid. Surely it would exhibit both honesty and wisdom to let alone such projects until the nation should be free from debt, until her coast defences should be completed, until she should be placed in a position to encounter the hostilities which threaten her, and until the taxes of the people are diminished to the lowest practical standard. Then, if we should find a surplus revenue in the Treasury, it will be soon enough to talk about dividing it.

The Standing Army.—The Adjutant General of the United States has made a general return of the militia of the States and Territories, of their arms, accoutrements, &c., for the year 1839. The whole number of militia is set down at 1,402,444.

Pardon before Conviction.—The Baltimore Sun says, it will be recollected that some time since a suit for libel, was instituted by Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., against the publishers of the *Magician*, a paper published at Harrisburg, Pa. The grand jury found a true bill against them, but before the case came to trial, Gov. Porter interfered and pardoned them.

This story is about as ludicrous as that of "hanging a man first and trying him afterwards."—*N. Y. Standard.*

Consumption of sugar in the United States.—The Louisiana Advertiser estimates the consumption of Sugar in the United States at 200,000 hogheads per annum, or one hundred and eighty millions of pounds.—Taking the cost of the consumer at the average rate of seven cents, we have the sum of \$12,000,000 paid yearly by the nation for the use of this valuable, and now necessary article.

THE SILK CULTURE.

We have observed, with pleasure, that the attention of Agriculturists and others throughout the United States, have been turned to the production of silk.

Many embarked in the business last year, and if the spirit does not evaporate, and permit the abandonment of the enterprise before it has had a fair trial, our country will ultimately be able to supply her own wants, instead of spending from ten to twenty five millions per annum, in the purchase of foreign silks. And this may be accomplished without subtracting essentially from the aggregate of our other products, as the labor of children and others who are unequal to more rugged tasks, will serve to perform nine-tenths of the work required, while the field will open a new prize to female industry which has been too long fettered among us, a field more favorable to health and more congenial to the independence of American character than the precarious toils of domestic service. And not only will the new unproductive labor, or rather capacity for labor, of our country, find boundless employment, but the light and sterile soils which have been exhausted by improvident cultivation, or more naturally unfruitful, will thus be made productive beyond the wildest dream of their proprietors.

But all this requires time and patience, and that skill which is only found in connexion with experience.

If any expect to become suddenly rich by the Silk Culture, it is hardly a prophecy, to say they are doomed to disappointment. But he who commences on a small scale now, with all the lights which the records of experience, and others can give him, and is so rational as not to calculate on making a fortune by a business, until he has acquired a practical knowledge of it, will be almost certain in our judgement, eventually to reap a satisfactory reward for his outlay and industry.

We trust then that this sudden and very general direction of capital, enterprise and industry to the Silk culture, will prove no mere bubble, or transient enthusiasm. Georgia has already made great advancement in this branch of agriculture, and we trust the time is not far distant, when our own State will more seriously reflect upon its importance.

The visionary and the giddy, who have rushed into it with the absurd idea of making a fortune

off-hand, will of course as abruptly abandon it when they have met with the disappointment which certainly awaits them. But those who have understood their business from the outset, and entered upon it with intelligence and common sense, will be sure to find their ultimate advantage in perseverance, while they will add millions to the production and permanent wealth of our country.—*Edgfield (S. C.) Advertiser.*

A WING GOVERNOR.

The New York Era, has the following: *Virginia Controversy.*—The speech of Paul Groat the mechanic, one of our representatives in the State Legislature, which we publish to day, is worthy the perusal of our readers. Coming from a man who belongs to, and whose every sympathy is congenial with the feelings and interests of the great producing class, it will doubtless receive especial attention. The history of the Virginia Controversy and the extraordinary circumstances connected with the postponement of the reply of Governor Seward to Governor Gilmer are presented with force and clearness. Mr. Groat charges the executive of the State with having submitted his reply to the supervision of the negro clergyman of the city of Albany, before transmitting it. What a degrading and disgusting fact to publish to the world!

Life Preserving Trunk.—An ingenious mechanic at Lancaster, Pa., named Getz, has invented a life preserving trunk which must prove extremely useful in more ways than one. It is so designed that every article, whether of clothing, papers or money secured in it can never be damaged by water, should it be submerged for a month in the deepest depths of the ocean; besides this, the one which has been exhibited possesses the wonderful facility of preserving the life of any one who attaches himself to it, as it is so buoyant that 250 pounds dead weight will not sink it.

"No man would live his life over again," is an old and true saying, which all can resolve for themselves. At the same time, there are probably moments in most men's lives, which they would live over the rest of life to regain.

"Man is born passionate of body, but with an innate, though secret tendency, to the love of good in his inmosting of mind."

MARRIED.

In Mocksville, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. Moses Brock, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR to Miss HENRIETTA GAITHER.

In this County, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. THOMAS J. BROWN to Miss ELEANORA WAKEFIELD, daughter of Mr. Chas. Verbie.

DIED.

In this County, on the 25th ult., after a protracted illness, Miss JANE E., daughter of Capt. John McCulch, aged about 27 years.

Attention! SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 20th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of drill and Court martial.

By order of the Captain.
JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1841. tp.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 5, 1841.



Attention!—Officers of 64th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Side arms, for Drill;—and on Friday, the 2d of April, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective Companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection.

By order of R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.
J. M. BROWN, Adj't.
P. S.—Captains are ordered to make their returns on the day of Drill.
J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, as Attorney of John F. Cowan, an administrator of Joseph Cowan, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will receive and collect all claims in favor of said Joseph Cowan's estate, and pay all demands against the same, during the absence of the Administrator.

RICHARD LOCKE.
Rowan County, N. C., March 5, 1841. 3r.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of 25th ult., a dark chestnut sorrel mare, between 10 and 12 years old, about 14 hands high, rather dull in movement unless in company. In addition to the above theft, the scoundrel helped himself to various other articles, such as a brand new overcoat, a double cased watch, saddle, bridle, &c.

WILLIAM AZIL YATES, who is guilty of the above crime, is about twenty years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, fresh complexion, rather inclined to be officious in matters, &c.; had on when he left a blue cloth coat about half worn, mixed pantaloons, a double breasted striped vest, and a low crown wool hat. We shall only say that we will give a reasonable reward for the apprehension of the above villain, as it is supposed that he is the same man that was whipped at Statesville, N. C., for stealing a mare from Wm. Thompson, Esq.

JOHN WILHELM.
Rowan County, N. C., March 5, 1841. 4f.

Blanks For Sale Here.

PETERS' PILLS
AT Wholesale and Retail, at **WHEELER'S**
GRAYS and Harrison's Ointment, Book with Pills,
M. J. Pills and Bitters, Hunk's Panacea, and
Barnard's remedy for Bowed Complaint, for Sale
by **C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**

FRESH TEAS.
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars,
Just received and for sale, at the **Salisbury**
Wholesale Drug Store.
Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.
THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton
Factory, would inform the public that they
have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale
and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, con-
sisting of various numbers. The superior qual-
ity and character of the Yarns of this Factory are
well tested and known as to need no recom-
mendation from us. Those wishing to pur-
chase will please give us a call.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.
April 24, 1840.

**LADIES AND
HOUSE-KEEPERS.**
WE have just received
a large and fresh supply of the celebrated **New Le-
banon Shakers' Garden Seeds**, of all kinds.
Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do
well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot
cakes."
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
November 13, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS
HAVING removed his Office to 2nd
Street, opposite Mr. Cowan's brick row,
(previously occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith), hereby
announces that he is ready to receive and attend to his
professional services to the public.
Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

**CABINET OF MINERALS
FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late
Dr. Austin, offers for sale the valuable
CABINET OF MINERALS
belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A con-
siderable portion of the collection was made by Dr.
Austin himself, with much care, and principally
consists of **Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores**,
in their various natural combinations, selected from
the mineral regions of this country; besides a number
obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen,
or literary institutions desiring to purchase this
whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have further
information on application by letter to the under-
signed.
The collection will be sold as soon as a reason-
able price may be offered for it.
C. K. WHEELER, Adm.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.
THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for
spinning, which will do much better than
the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed
as to keep the thread or the wool in any man-
ner, and to prevent the thread from breaking, and
always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no
wasting of the wool.
I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water
will do at least one-third more business, and the most
of superior quality.
Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles,
may obtain one or more, by making application, (with-
in a short time) to the subscriber at Mocksville, Dav-
idson Co. N. C. I think the price will not exceed
\$30 for the Patent Spindle ready for use.
The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle
in successful operation:—**Col. W. F. Kelly**, Thos. Fos-
ter, Joseph 1841 and 1842, Foster of Davis County;
Glenon Dickson and David J. Remond of Lincoln;
Charles Grimes of Harnett; Addison Moore of Davi-
dson, and William H. Hester, all of whom are highly
pleased with the performance.
L. M. GILBERT.
October 25, 1839.

BRICK MASONRY.
THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, David-
son County, takes this method to inform the Pub-
lic that he will enter into contract with any Person,
or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Coun-
ties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of
buildings erected of brick, to build them as cheap, as
durable, and in as good style as any workman in this
country.
He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.
He trusts that his long experience in
BUILDING AND LAYING BRICK,
will enable him to share of public patronage.
He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his
line of business to the Female Academy and the new
first good Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of
his work.
N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave
word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it
shall be promptly attended to.
ROBERT COX.
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

Notice.
Taken Up and Committed
To the Jail of Surry County, in
Rowan, on the 22nd day of
November, 1840, a negro man, who
says his name is **BIT or CHRISTOPHER**,—**CHRISTOPHER**—
aged about 35 or 36 years
of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his com-
plexion a little yellow, his hair light brown, he says
he was once married, Christopher and on, when
married, a brown man and a woman, who was
also a negro, and that he had a child, which is
much worse than some other of clothing.
Christopher says he belongs to Moses Knight-
on, of Fairfield District, S. C., and left his owner
on the 1st of March, or first of April, 1840.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges, and take him away.
A. M. KERR, Jailor.
Rockford, Surry Co., N. C.,
January 22, 1841.

PREES FOR SALE.
BEING desirous of embarking in another busi-
ness, I now offer the establishment of the **WIL-
MINGTON ADVERTISER** for sale.
I do not know of a more eligible situation for
persons desirous of embarking in the printing busi-
ness, than Wilmington, North Carolina.
Terms accommodating. Application must be
made to the subscriber.
F. C. HILL.
December 31, 1840.



PROSPECTUS OF THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte,
Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, un-
der the above title, to be edited and published by the
subscribers. The publication of the "Mecklenburg
Jeffersonian" will commence by the 1st of January
next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will
be printed with entirely new and fast types, on paper of
the best quality, and offered to subscribers at \$2.00 in ad-
vance, on the receipt of the first number; or \$1.00 if
sent by mail.

The prospect is the first effort that has been made to
establish an organ at the birth place of American In-
dependence, through which the doctrines of the Demo-
cratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—
in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality
for which the **Alexanders, the Fiths, and their suc-
cessors** perished their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could
find at all times an unflinching advocate. Its
success rests chiefly on the Republican party of Meck-
lenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the sur-
rounding country, the appeal is now made for support.
The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed,
the principles of the Republican party, the doctrines
set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—
believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of
these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing
our system of Government, were best qualified to lay
down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—
and what reserved to the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions,
the spirit of monopoly, which has been steadily, but
steadily increasing in the country from the foundation
of our Government. The most odious feature in this
system is, that it robs the many, imperceptibly, to en-
rich the few. It clothes a few wealthy individuals
with power not only to control the wages of the labor-
ing man, but also to their pleasure to inflate or depress
the commerce and business of the whole country—ex-
tending a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in
pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of
the victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed
before we can hope to see settled property and
reform, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN.
It will war against exclusive privileges, or
partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by
our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the char-
tering of a United States Bank, a revival of the Tariff
System, and the new Federal scheme of the General
Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers
the two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by
a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and
one which, from various causes, is every day assuming
a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN
will keep its readers regularly and accurately ad-
vised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It
must be evident to all candid observers, that the par-
tisan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent
upon this subject. We admit, therefore, without fear
of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid
to assist in awakening the People of the South to
due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN
will be devoted to political discussion, the great in-
terests of **Arts, Literature, Agriculture, and the Me-
chanical Arts**, shall not be neglected. With its empha-
sis on these subjects, and a due quantity of light
reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable
and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, postage paid, to the
Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C., will be
promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and be
responsible for their subscription, shall have a number
of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the
paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names
and subscriptions.
JOS. W. HAMPTON.
November 6, 1840.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.
A MONTHLY newspaper proposes to establish a semi-
monthly newspaper under the above name, to be
devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the rights of subjects, by ad-
ditional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in
Government, wherever known to exist.
3. An exposition of the principles of modern
Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals,
and Government, embracing the nature and uses
of money, and a history of the origin and progress
of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common to the
newspapers of the day, with a summary of news care-
fully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing
events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while
it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine
itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles,
leaving the reader to form his own conclusions, and
to judge of the merits of political controversy to
younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner
upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number
making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of
each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a
useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.
No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be
sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.
To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an ad-
ditional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward sub-
scription money in letters written by themselves.
All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

As to the postage on this paper will be but one
cent in our own country, and a half each number, it is an in-
valuable paper to procure all the important news, and a
real deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding **One
Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.**
Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

Notice.
THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having com-
menced operation, are now prepared
to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn
of a superior quality on favorable terms.
J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt.
Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1840.

Taken Up and Committed.
To the Jail of Davidson County,
on the 14th inst, a negro boy, who
says his name is **TOM**, and that he
belongs to Henry Strickland, who
lives near Springfield in the State of
Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five
feet seven inches high—had on when committed
Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges, and take him away.
W. WOMACK, Jailor.
October 17, 1840.

Blanks For Sale Here.

THE FAMILY NEW-PAPER. Largest Subscription in the World!! THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is an as firm and independent a pa-
per as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ap-
peal is to every man who is employed to make it equal,
as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to an journal pub-
lished. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.
The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pur-
suing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best
interest of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly **NEU-
TRAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION**, and
the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY.

It maintains a high **TONE OF MORALS**, and not
an article will appear in its pages, which should not
find place at every fireside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of
the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It
has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its
net embraces over **34,000 subscribers**, extending
from the Lakes to the Ocean, and embracing all inter-
ests and classes of the republic. Each number of the
Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 15mo. Volume.
The cost of which alone would be the price of the pa-
per for the whole year. The general character of the
Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great
variety of

TALKS, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.,
Together with articles on
Science, Fine Arts, Health, Commerce,
Mechanics, Agriculture, Literature,
Domestic Intelligence, Education,
Manufactures, Foreign News, Amusements, Facets,
New Publications, Humorous Poetical Articles,
Morality, The Drama, City Matters,
The Silk Culture, Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance, The Markets, The Annual World,
Family Circle, Self-Educated Men, Correct Prices Current,
List of Insolvent Banks, Discount and Exchange,
Letters from Europe, The Classics, Philosophy.

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family
Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe,
as interesting a variety of as can be found in any other
Journal, embracing subjects for

**Farmers, Mechanics,
Tradesmen, Artisans,
Merchants, Men of Leisure,
Teachers, Students,
and every Class of our Country.**

THE COURIER may always be DEPENDED UP-
ON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a no-
tice in its columns. It will always FAITHFULLY
FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole
range of the current literature of Europe, and our Cor-
respondents at home contribute many of the best Writ-
ings of the country. A series of **POPULAR TALKS**, of
the most interesting and value, will follow in constant
succession.

POPULAR MUSIC.
In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popu-
lar Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are im-
ported; so that country readers may have the most
popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or
other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid
separately, would cost more than the price of sub-
scription. The most elegant arrangement is to be found
in no other journal of the kind.

OUR TERMS.
The price of the COURIER is only \$2 in ad-
vance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier,
a note may be enclosed in the money in a letter, and dis-
direct it to us. The Postmaster will probably politely
remind us for us in all cases, if it meet their
pleasure, to act as our agent.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for
one year, (provided the money be sent us free of post-
age and discount) for \$15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.
Three copies for five dollars.
\$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.
Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by
remitting arrears and new-subscriptions.

THE MARKETS.
AT SALISBURY, MARCH 3, 1841.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	4 1/2 a 7
Beef,	3 1/2 a 4	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (pouch)	40 a 50	Molasses,	50 a 62 1/2
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12 1/2	Oats,	15 a 20
Bowax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 1/2 a 7
Bugging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12 1/2
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12 1/2
Cotton, (clean)	8 a 10	Do (raw)	18 a 20
Corn,	25 a 30	Salt, (bulk)	\$1 25 a \$1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (small)	\$3 75 a \$4 00
Flour,	\$4 25 a \$4 50	Shells, (white)	10 a 12
Feathers,	35 a 37 1/2	Tallow,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	60 a 62 1/2	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Do Oil,	100 a 110		

Brandy, (pouch)	40 a 50	Feathers,	37 a 40
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Lard,	9 a 10
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	27 a 30
Bowax,	18 a 20	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	15 a 16	Salt, (bulk)	75
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Do (small)	\$2 50 a \$2 75
Coffee,	12 a 14	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10	Do (raw)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Tobacco, (leaf)	14 a 16
Flour,	40 a 45	Wheat,	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	110 a 115	Whiskey,	35
Fur,	\$4 50 a \$5 50	Wood,	15 a 20

Beef, (scarce)	3 a 5	Flour,	\$5 50 a \$6
Bacon,	8 a 10	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12 1/2
Bowax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	50 a 55
Bugging,	25 a 28	Oats,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Rice, (100 lbs)	\$4 a \$5
Coffee,	12 a 14	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt, (bulk)	\$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	40 a 50	Do (small)	\$3 a \$4

Beef,	5 a 8	Cotton,	8 1/2 a 10
Bacon,	9 a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	18 a 25	Flour,	\$5 50
Bowax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Bugging,	21 a 28	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	Molasses,	45 a 55
Coffee,	14 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.
THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the
subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery Co.,
N. C.
W. E. BURAGE
February 21, 1840.

BLANKS
Of every description for sale, at this Office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Western Carolina Temperance Advocate, A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. MANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this
place early in September, resolved on publishing a pa-
per of the above title and character, and appointed Dr.
John Dickson and D. R. Manally to conduct it. From
the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already
has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized
as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all
his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the
subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus
in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in
the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance
cause throughout the country, and that the paper may
soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make
a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thou-
sands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at
circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while so many
are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregoes,
and no labor deemed too severe to advance the inter-
ests of political separatism, can you not do something
in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, plain
thoughtful, and Christian? Recollect there are but few,
very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—
The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part
of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particu-
larly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you
now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the
Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large
subscription be had, before the publication of it can be
justified.

TERMS.
The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will
be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each
number making eight pages, and will be furnished at
the very low price of **Fifty Cents a copy**. Where sin-
gle copies are taken, the payment must be made im-
mediately upon the reception of the first number.
Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and
all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.
Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us, during the ap-
proaching session of Congress. They have had such a
wide circulation in the United States, and their useful-
ness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged,
that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account
of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to
say, that they will be invaluable to all who feel an in-
terest in the proceedings of Congress. No other pub-
lication gives them so full, so rapid, so cheap. It is, in-
deed, the cheapest publication in the United States—
perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Gov-
ernment, enables us to print them at so low a rate.
We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Con-
gress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it re-
quires, comparatively, but a small expense to charge
them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Ap-
pendix. It is not for these circumstances, we could not
publish them for four times the sum charged.
In some parts of the United States, the white paper,
upon which these works are printed, would sell for as
much as we charge for the publication.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily
proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the
speeches of the members condensed.—The year and
days on all important subjects are given. It is pub-
lished as fast as the business of the two Houses allows
matter enough for a number. Each number will con-
tain sixteen or more pages, of small type. We ex-
pect to publish three numbers for every two weeks
of the session.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members
at full length, written out by themselves; and as printed
in the same form as the Congressional Globe, it is
published as fast as the session can be prepared by
the member.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is
useful for every subscriber to have both, because
there should be such unity in the system of a speech
in the Congressional Globe, of any equal value, our
recognition, it may be removed at once, by referring to
the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as
they can be prepared, after the adjournment of Con-
gress.

TERMS.
For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1
For copy of the Appendix \$1
Six copies of either of the above works will be re-
ceived for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate num-
ber of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid,
at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in
the United States, current in the section of country
where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should
be here by the 15th of December next, at farthest.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange,
will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.
No attention will be paid to any order, unless
the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, Nov. 26, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the
Public, that he still continues to carry on the busi-
ness of

CUTTING STONE.

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of
Salisbury, near the old Charlotte road, where he is
able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the
best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—
for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.
J. HOOVER, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought ar-
ticles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually at-
tended to.
J. H.

Book Bindery.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Book-Binder.

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an
Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE,
North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—
Having as he conceives a thorough knowledge of
his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those
who may wish to patronize him, that their work
shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on
accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to
be bound, will be promptly attended to and care-
fully returned when done. The public are request-
ed to give me a trial.
Orders left at the Western Carolinian Of-
fice will be punctually forwarded for completion.
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.
THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX
BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by
the afflicted in every part of the country, is now re-
ceived and for sale by the subscribers.
CRISS & BOGER, Agents.
Mosses Springs & Shackle, in Concord, N. C., are
also Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement—April 4, 1840.

To Travellers.
THE travelling community are respectfully in-
formed that the Subscriber is now running his line
from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to
Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first
order: leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at
10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M.
Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 P. M.,
arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.
His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful
and accommodating.
JOEL McLEAN.
Feb. 12, 1839.
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

CABINET WORK.
THE Subscriber informs the
public that he continues the
**Cabinet-Making
Business,**
IN THE VILLAGE OF
LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work
in his line of business in a very superior style, as re-
gards workmanship and materials, and certainly on
lower terms than is afforded by any other estab-
lishment of the kind in this region of country.
Orders from a distance thankfully received and
promptly and faithfully executed.
Producer, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange
for work.
NATHAN PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

PROPOSALS
For a Newspaper in the City of Raleigh, to be called
THE SOUTHERN TIMES;
To be Edited by Henry I. Toole.

Proposals of this sort usually abound in promise;
few will be made in this case, but they will all be re-
deemed.
The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat
from that of any now published in this City: com-
bining more Literary Miscellany with Politics, than is
customary with the party Press. Its main character,
however, will be political and its doctrines of the Jeffer-
sonian school.
The first number will be issued about the 4th of
March next, if a sufficient number of subscribers be
obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be
regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case,
no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the
paper.
The size will be about the same with the "Raleigh
Register," and it will be published twice a week
during the sessions of the General Assembly, and weekly
at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per
annum.
Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please,
as soon as all have subscribed, who may be supposed
to be desirous to patronize the undertaking, transmit
their names to the Editor, at Washington, North Car-
olina.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills
AND
PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Me-
dicines have acquired, in curing almost every
disease to which the human frame is liable, is a
matter familiar with almost every intelligent peo-
ple. They became known by their fruits—their
good works have testified for them—they did not
depend on the force of the credulous.

As cases of Constipation, Dropsy, Bilious and
Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Stiffened Joints,
Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Head-
aches, Impure state of the Blood, Unhealthy Ap-
pearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick-
ness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every
kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in
all general Derangements of